

A PLEASANT VISIT.

An English Lord Has Some Pleasant Things to Say of Us.

Lord Ronald Gower's Reminiscences—English and American Trades—People Compared—Hint to Young Englishmen.

Lord Ronald Gower, in his book, "My Reminiscences," speaks of his visits to the United States while traveling in the United States:

"If one entered a room in a club, or hotel, one was not met by those assembled with a 'Who the dash is this person whom none of us know?' and what the dash does he here? sort of look; nor, if one entered into conversation with some one in a railway car or steamer, was one greeted with that truly British stare which, in this country of insular prejudices and arrogant assumption, conveys as plainly as words the question, 'What the mischief do you mean by speaking to me without waiting for an introduction?'"

"My experience has been in America that if you ask a service from a stranger it is accorded readily, without concession or fuss, that among them is little of the snobbish wish to appear to those we do not know as greater people than we really are, little of that disgusting patronage of manner that prevails in this country among the richer classes, and none of the no less disgusting cringiness of manner which as greatly prevails among our trades-people, and which makes me for one hesitate before asking my way in the streets of a well-dressed man, or entering a shop where one will (if known as a 'good customer') be received by a mealy-mouthed mortal, all smiles and grimaces, who will think that he will more readily secure a purchaser by showing some article ordered by My Lord This or My Lady That. On the contrary, the New York tradesman or shopkeeper receives you with civility, but without any of that cringiness of manner which seems to me little less insulting than actual insolence; he will allow you to look as long as you like at any of the articles his shop may contain, and will be equally civil if you purchase or if you do not; but he will not rub his hands and contract his features into a leer; and if you were to show him your superiority of position by affecting to look down on him as being 'only a tradesman,' he would probably show you that there is something more in being a citizen of a great republic than mere sound; and that, although you may fancy yourself a superior being from not being a Republican or a shopman, he might be able to prove to you that one man is as good as another."

"I mixed thus with both classes, and spoke to all with whom I came in contact, and in no single instance did I meet with anything but perfect civility—the civility of equals, which is, after all, the truest. I admire with all my heart this great people, our brothers, who, although we have for so many years presumed to treat them as poor relations, are in some ways of common courtesy and general politeness far superior to ourselves."

"I grant that the Americans we meet on the continent of Europe are often offensive in manner, and give a very unfavorable impression of their country both to foreigners and to Englishmen; but, believe me, these are the exceptions. As a rule they are those who have inherited or made fortunes which they know not how to spend, and therefore have come over to the Old World, which they astonish with their vagaries and extravagances. But it would be most unjust to judge the American people by these units."

"I would wish every young Englishman of means—and especially a position—to visit the great country across the Atlantic, and to mix with that great people. He would learn more, by spending a few months in the states, of matters appertaining to humanity, and the ways of the world—not what Londoners call the world, but the real world of thought, of intellect, and of the future—than he could by passing a year at Oxford or Cambridge, or in the house of commons. A young French noble, having visited England toward the end of the ancient regime, on his return, being asked what he had learned in England, replied: 'to think.' This might be the reply of one of our jeunesse dorée after visiting the states."

California Mining Towns.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

All of the old California mining towns are in a decayed or decaying condition. In 1850 there stood an exceedingly lively town on a dream known as Matheas creek, a tributary of the Cosumnes, which "forty-niners" christened by the pretentious name of Aurora City. The country was full of cities in those early days. Beside Sacramento City, the county of Sacramento had a place toward its northern line called Prairie City, which lasted till about 1855, and then vanished out of sight, since then out of memory. Folsom was originally called Granite City, and then Grande, so named by Dr. L. Bradley, a gentleman whose enterprise created the first considerable mining canal in the state, drawing water from the north fork of the Cosumnes to the dry diggings around Diamond and Mill Springs and old Weaver town, on Weaver creek. In 1855 the place known as Morgan Island, three miles east of Gracia, was as large a town as Folsom now is. At present it is a mere shadow of what it was.

In 1861 Aurora City contained a population of 1,200, and that, in those days, implied at least 1,150 active workers in the mines at an average earning of \$10 to an ounce per day to the worker. In 1866 Aurora was in the list of decayed towns, and ten years later it had "gone glimmering amid the dream of things that were." Even the name of a theban creek is now extinct, save in El Dorado county, where it constitutes an election precinct, or did a few years ago, and the Cosumnes is now the modern substitute for the ancient Macosuma river. Nobody from 1849 to 1854 called Placerville by any other name than Hangtown, which it earned at the hands of a mob and by and by exchanged for its present more euphonious name. Within a radius of fifteen miles from Coloma there were existing in the summer of 1850, not less than twenty towns, cities and camps, the largest being: Hangtown, Diamond Springs, Mill Springs, Georgetown, Uniontown, Spanish Dry Diggings, Ringgold and Weaver town. All of these, save three or four, have gone out of existence, and the three or four remaining are now chiefly supported by orchards and vineyards.

A CASE OF PREMONITION.

A Short Narrative of Interest to Students of Psychology.

[Alex. Skirving in Nineteenth Century.]

As a constant reader of The Times, I have noticed the "proceeding" of the Psychological society, and as your society has invited communications, I respectfully beg to offer you a short statement of my experience on a subject which I do not understand. Let me premise that I am not a scholar, as I left school at 12 years of age in 1847, and I therefore hope you will forgive all sins against composition and grammar. I am a working foreman of masons at Winchester cathedral, and have been for the last nine years a resident of this city. I am a native of Edinburgh.

It is now more than thirty years ago that I was living in London, very near where the Great Western railway now stands, but which was not then built. I was working in the R. gent's park for Messrs. Mowlem, Burt & Freeman, who at that time had the government contract for three years for the mason's work of the capital, and who yet carry on a mighty business at Millbank, Westminster. I think it was Gloucester gate if I mistake not. At all events it was that gate of Regent's park to the eastward of the Zoological gardens, at the northeast corner of the park. The distance from my home was too great for me to get home to meals, so I carried my food with me, and therefore had no call to leave the work all day. On a certain day, however, I suddenly felt an intense desire to go home, but as I had no business there I tried to suppress it, but it was not possible to do so. Every minute the desire to go home increased. It was 10 in the morning, and I could not think of anything to call me away from the work at such a time. I got fidgety and uneasy, and felt as if I must go, even at the risk of being ridiculed by my wife, as I could give no reason why I should leave my work and lose an hour for nonsense. However, I could not stay, and I set off for home under an impulse which I could not resist.

When I reached my own door and knocked the door was opened by my wife's sister, a married woman, who lived a few streets off. She looked surprised and said, "Why, Skirving, how did you know?" "Know what?" I said. "Why, about Mary Ann." I said, "I don't know anything about Mary Ann" (my wife). "Then what brought you home at present?" "I can hardly tell you. I seemed to want to come home. But what is wrong?" I asked. She told me that my wife had been run over by a cab, and been most seriously injured about an hour ago, and she had called for me ever since, but was now in fits and had several in succession. I went up stairs, and though very ill she recognized me, and stretched forth her arms and took me round the neck and pulled my head down into her bosom. The fits passed away directly, and my presence seemed to tranquillize her, so that she got into sleep and did well. Her sister told me that she uttered the most piteous cries for me to come to her, although there was not the least likelihood of my coming. This short narrative has only one merit, it is strictly true.

The Divers of Delhi.

[Delhi (India) Cor. Kansas City Journal.]

I followed my "small boy" guide to a very curious well, over 100 feet deep, with stone steps leading down to the very surface of the water on one side. There were also stone balconies at various heights, from which one could look down into the deep, cool pool.

As I stood cautiously looking over, a scantily-clad native came along with reckless gait and desperate countenance. Approaching the brink he threw his arms above his head, uttered a despairing shriek, and sprang into the water some eighty old feet below.

Did my flesh creep? I think it would had I not known what was coming; but if this narrative is to possess the merit of truth, I must confess that I had been told what to expect when I reached this well. Nevertheless it was a "delirious thing for a man to do to plunge down over a precipice, enclosed by granite walls. Again my nerves were over-wrought upon and I turned away almost sick, just as half a dozen more men made the awful plunge. I noticed that their feet went down first, and I judged that the depth of the water must be very great. I wondered that the different divers didn't collide with each other. Of course it was all a money-making scheme, and by the time I had reached the head of the long stone staircase there were a dozen dripping natives ejaculating with great gusto, and holding out both hands at me as though they thought I was going to lead them down with gold. I think they must have been laboring under some misapprehension in this respect. At any rate I sent my eyes, hurried a handful of pieces among the crowd, and looked myself to my heels, for I could see another dozen clambering up the glass, and I wanted to have enough money left to at least get through to Bombay.

The Prevailing Passion.

New Haven Register.]

"Well, my little fellow," said a philanthropic old gentleman as he patted a gamin on the head, "what do you expect to be when you grow up?"

"I'er goin' to be a song and dance man I am, I've just got thirteen different steps down here. I say, mister, ha'n't you got a kid what'll go in with a feller an' make up a double coot?"

The philanthropic old gentleman passed on in a hurry.

Liquefied Gas.

Green Isle Journal.]

A quantity of liquefied carbonic acid gas is kept in the steam fire engines of Berlin. On arrival at a fire it is allowed to escape into the steam cylinder, when its expansion drives the piston, until a sufficient steam pressure can be obtained. A gain of four or five minutes in setting the pumps at work is thus effected.

At Beaconsfield's Grave.

[Exchange.]

At the head of Lord Beaconsfield's grave, flowers in the form of a cross afford a brilliant display of hyacinths of all colors, mingled here and there with bright red and yellow tulips. The grave is very carefully tended by the sexton and a perpetual succession of flowers kept up all the year around. The sexton says he doubts whether Lord Beaconsfield would have liked all these flowers. He would never allow a flower to grow on his wife's grave. Where all these flowers are now, there was nothing but plain turf. The queen's wreath, looking rather aged, still lingers there.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1884.

JOHN BRADLEY.
JAMES STANLEY.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley, having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, and I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division. TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going East.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7:30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4:05 p.m.	1:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	Brandon	5:40 a.m.	5:40 a.m.
1:35 p.m.	Brandon	5:40 a.m.	11:05 p.m.	2:25 p.m.	Regina	11:05 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
2:25 p.m.	Regina	11:05 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	5:0 a.m.	Moose Jaw	8:40 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
5:0 a.m.	Moose Jaw	8:40 p.m.	5:25 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	5:25 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	5:25 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
3:55 a.m.	Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	3:55 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	5:25 a.m.	5:25 a.m.

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
7:55 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	Emerson	6:35 a.m.	7:00 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.	4:40 p.m.	10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.	10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
14:15 a.m.	14:15 a.m.	Morris	4:00 p.m.	14:15 a.m.	14:15 a.m.	Morris	4:00 p.m.
1:35 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	Greta	2:10 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	Greta	2:10 p.m.
4:31 p.m.	4:31 p.m.	Manitoba City	4:30 a.m.	4:31 p.m.	4:31 p.m.	Manitoba City	4:30 a.m.

Going South.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive	Going North.	Leave	Winnipeg	Arrive
8:35 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	10 p.m.	8:35 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	Stony Mountain	10 p.m.
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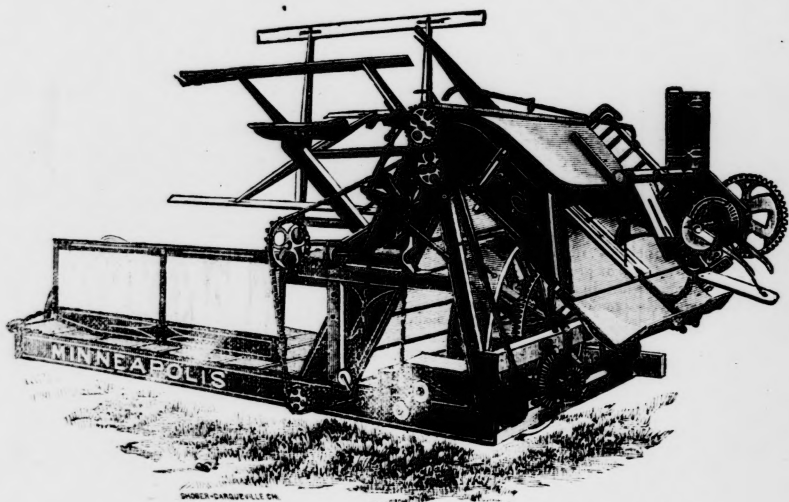
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PETER DUFTY, Killarney P.O.

TENDERS

WILL be received up to August 9th, for building a Frame SCHOOL HOUSE, 18 x 22, Ralston School District. Specifications at the Beaubien Hotel, Brandon; or at Subscriber's residence.

S. J. KENT,

6, 12, 13, Lothair P.O.

CATTLE ASTRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, on 25th inst., a SPOTTED COW AND CATTLE. The Owner can have the same on making proof and paying charges.

W. A. MACWOOD,

Sec. 24, tp. 6, r. 20, Manitoba P.O.

RUPTURE.

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE TRUSS, the best in the world. Warranted to hold perfectly and to be comfortable. Circular free. A. NORMAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

Building

Hardware,

Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

IRON & STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

WOOD OR COAL.

Heating STOVES,

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandeliers

Coal Oil

Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

10th Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

FRUIT GROWING IN MANITOBA.

Many a farmer have tried this and failed, from lack of drainage and culture, the soil and climate being not unfavorable. Under right conditions we can grow apples, plums and cherries.

The soil in and near Winnipeg is perhaps the best for fruit growing, but its flatness, alkaline nature, want of sufficient drainage, and its impurities and cold substratum, preventing the ready passage of water, air, and sun-heat, retard the fruit growing.

A porous well drained soil is richly supplied with water, which it extracts many degrees of fertility, that would be lost to the soil and surface in water, or from which it would be evaporated.

Too much vegetable matter in soil is not favorable to fruit culture, causing too great a growth of tree and slow maturing wood to withstand the winter.

Calculating sandy loams are much better, and on such, I think, our first successes will be had. Clay loams are best adapted for pears and plums, and sandy loams for apples, peaches, cherries and grapes—in fact where we succeed in growing peaches (the day is not far distant) it will be on such soils.

In planting trees some think they should be set a foot or more deeper, but they should not be set more than an inch deeper than they formerly stood.

Prepare a hole, place the tree in position, surround and around the roots with fine earth, leaving no air spaces, when two hands full put in a pint of water, which will succeed by setting the earth about the roots. One great cause of trees failing is allowing grass and weeds close up to the tree, robbing the roots of essential moisture.

In planting evergreen trees, let in May or early in June, are said to be the best times, as the buds being covered with a strong film of transplanted before opening, the removal and root pruning weaken the sap supply, necessary for quick vigorous growth, and opening of wood before frost, and the tree often dies the next season. It is only a few years since the farmers of Wellington and Waterloo counties in Ontario, and of Pennsylvania thought they could not raise apples, but now they have fine orchards of apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches.

They have found that due care and cultivation are necessary, and that their former want of success was not due to either climate, soil, or season. It is not long since the peach trees on the mountains north of Hamilton, Ontario, were generally killed back by frost, but now they are grown there most successfully.

Our summers are all that could be desired for growing fine flavored fruit, long, bright, warm days, and if we do our part properly and they succeed at first, then try, try again.

BRADWARDINE.

There was a heavy hail storm on Wednesday, 2nd, which came within about a mile to the east of town. Mr. Thos. Matthews reports pieces of ice as large as robin's eggs, but no damage was done, except to some garden stuff and potatoes.

For the week ending August 10, 1904.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest	29.77
Lowest	29.62
Mean	29.67

TEMPERATURE.

Highest	79.4
Lowest	67.4
Mean	74

WIND.

Greatest velocity	29 miles
Least	1.2
Mean	8.4

PHENOMENA.

Three thunder storms and one fair.
Rain fell to-morrow during 1.5 inches
and the total depth of 4.9 inches.

REMARKS.

Low barometric pressure has prevailed
throughout the week, the lowest point
being reached on the 1st August, when
a heavy rain was accompanied by thunder, hail
and a heavy wind.

The crops are looking well.

W. G. KNIGHT.

A Southern Attack.

A people, and especially travel, are
liable to a sudden attack of Cholera, Malaria,
Colic, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. Dr. FLOWER
Wild strawberry is the most prompt and
reliable remedy known.

